FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1833. [NO. 852

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
y Edward J. Hale,
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or $3 50 at the end of the year.

TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, & thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged
ly.
o the Editor must be post paid.

FOR RENT.

R of the New Brick STORES, recently
ed on the site of the old Lafayette Ho-
ession given on the 1st day of October.
re of AMOS KIMBALL.
3. 51tf

ES AT AUCTION.

URSDAY NEXT, at the Market House,
o'clock, (M.) will be sold the
tteville Candle Factory.
t sale.
THO. SANDFORD & CO, *Auct'rs.*
ber 23. 1w.

REMOVAL.

ubscriber has removed his Goods to the
uilding one door west of the Lafayette
here he offers for sale—
bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
1 hhds prime do.
5 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
0 kegs Cut Nails
0 pieces Cotton Bagging
ole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
ron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.
A small stock of cheap
RY GOODS,
Hats and Shoes.
duce bought for Cash or received in pay-
any of the above Goods.
good Store Houses on Person street,
n acco mmodating terms.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
s new Mackerel, No. 3,
s Bacon for sale. W. W.
ber 23, 1833. 51tf

Notice.

to lease for a term of years, the Lots of
, between Mr. Duncan McRae and the
Hotel, belonging to the heirs of David
ec'd. For terms apply to myself.
ELIZABETH SMITH, *Guardian.*
nber 23, 1833. 51 6w

Notice to Sheriffs.

Sheriffs of those Counties where a vote
taken at the August Elections *for and e-*
hange of the Constitution, will please make
f the votes to his Excellency the Govern-
leigh; and in order to provide against the
cy of a miscarriage in the Mail, they
e me by sending the same to me also; at
N C.
behalf of the Meeting held at Raleigh,
THOMAS G. POLK, Chairman.
2, 1833.
The Editors of papers in this State who
rable to the cause of Reform, will promote
o or three insertions of this notice.

per and Tin Ware, &c.

Subscriber, thankful for the patronage ex-
ded to him, informs the public that he
hand a large assortment of Copper, Tin
eet Iron WARE, which he offers for sale, at
le or retail, on as good terms as can be
in the State. Also, Whitty's patent Balan
Frames & Scale Beams; iron ring Weights
o 28 lbs.; nests and half nests Weights,
f oz. to 4 lbs; Pewter Ware, consisting of
Basins and Plates, of all sizes; Church
e, Tankards, Baptismal Bowls Goblets,
late and Iron Ware; sheet Brass; Sheet
Zinc, or Spelter; Sheet Copper and Bot-
eet and bar Lead; Sheet Iron English and
, assorted from No. 12 to 27; Round Iron,
5 to 3 4 inch from Peru Ore; together with
ssortment of Stoves and stove Pipe, of 6
ate Stoves and box Stoves
He continues to manufacture every
n his line, at a short notice.
JAS. MARTINE.
mber 9, 1833. 50eow4t.

ALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his usual hea-
and extensive assortment of GOODS, has,
all purchases, added to it, and now can say
ustomers and the public generally, that his
ent for the Fall and Winter is complete,—
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING:
0 bushels Liverpool SALT,
0 sacks ditto,
0 do blown ditto,
0 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
2 ditto St. Croix ditto,
0 barrels loaf Sugar, double refined,
0 bags Coffee, Rio and Cuba,
5 ps. cotton Bagging, heavy 42 & 44 inch.
0 coils bale Rope, *small size.*
5 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
5 ditto English do. ditto,
man and blistered Steel,
6 qr. casks Wine,
0 ps. Sole Leather,
kegs Paint in oil, black, brown & white,
0 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 12x14
and 12x18.
2 kegs Putty, Spanish Brown, Copperas,
and Madder,
0 qr. cannisters imp., Gun & Hyson Tea,
5 cases do do do do.
00 ps. hollow Ware, assorted, *light.*
—*A general assortment of*—
rican, British & China Goods,
, Shoes, Umbrellas & Cloaks,
lware, Cutlery, China & Glass
are.
public is respectfully invited to call and ex-
for themselves; and no pains shall be spared
satisfaction, as regards quality, time and

WILL. S LATTA.
tember 17, 1833. 50-3m.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS.
G. J. STREETY,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening in the Brick Store, one door East of R. Maynard & Co's. Drug Store, North side Person Street, an entire new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American, SUMMER, FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

The following comprise in part my present Stock:

☞DRY GOODS —Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazetts, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Muslins, Laces and Edgings, New style Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Belts, Fancy and set Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery, Gentlemen's Pongee Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Spool Floss and Threads, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Braids, Tapes, Furniture Chintz, Pocket Books, Buckram, Suspenders, Tortoise-shell, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Tooth Brushes, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Buttons, Coat and assorted Pearl Shirt.

☞DOMESTICS.—Bleached & unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue Plaids, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, &c.

☞HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Scissors, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of various kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand Saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Strops, Spectacles, Thimbles, Tea Trays, Shaving Boxes, Soap, Brushes, Screws, Awls, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges, Brass Butts, Brass Knob Locks, Cast Butts, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Coffee Mills: *Also*, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Chains, Castings, &c.

☞CLOTHING, &c.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks.

☞SHOES AND BOOTS. —A good assortment of all qualities of Shoes, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c. &c. *Also*, Ladies' best quality Satin, Kid, Prunella and Bronze Shoes.

☞HATS AND BONNETS.—Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn and New Pattern Straw Bonnets.

☞FANCY GOODS.—A superior lot of Jewelry, among which are Ear Rings, Finger Rings, breast Pins, pencil Cases, watch Chains, Keys and Seals; also, gentlemen's dirk Knives, of a superior quality, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, with a Rifle enclosed in them, which will carry its ball with great precision 100 yards.

☞CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—I have a good stock of the above articles.

☞GROCERIES.—Loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice-Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Paints, Copel Varnish, shoe Blacking, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Chewing Tobacco, Liquors assorted; also, bagging, Rope and Twine, Cotton and wool Cards, hair Trunks, castor Oil, Camphor, Salts, white Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., together with a number of articles in the staple and fancy line too numerous to mention; all of which can be had at low prices, by calling at my store, the *FIFTH Door* from Liberty Point, or Stedman's corner, and directly opposite George W. McDonald's Saddler's shop.

September 9, 1833. 49*tf.*

Just received one cask fresh RICE.
G. J. STREETY.

REMOVAL.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—*They offer for sale*—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.

Meltonsville Academy,
ANSON COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

THE Trustees announce to the public, that this Institution is in successful operation, under the direction of Mr. William C. Legrand, whose qualifications are of the first order, and who has made great proficiency in the mental and moral improvement of the Students committed to his care. The Trustees confidently hope, that from the superior qualifications of the Superintendant, the salubrity of the situation, the good morals of the neighborhood, together with the advantages of Methodist and Baptist preaching, a Sunday School and Temperance Society, that a liberal patronage will be received from the public. The Trustees pledge themselves to visit the Academy, observe the progress of the Students and see that good order is preserved.

The terms of Tuition are $12, $16 or $20 per annum, according to the scale of education adopted. Boarding can be obtained in respectable Houses at $5 or $6 per month, including Bedding and Washing. By order of the Trustees,

D. A. COVINGTON, *Sec'y.*

September 9, 1833. 49tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,
AT THE BIG BOOT,
4 doors East of Market Square, Person st.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.
A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.
W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

LUMBER.
50,000 Feet of Lumber
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has made such alterations in his Mills as will enable him to saw bills of Lumber to any extent, and kind, from 20 to 36 feet in length.

Six Mules, Wagon and Harness,
and 2 pair of Timber Wheels, suitable for Oxen or Horses, for sale. M. McGARY.
Sept: 10, 1833. 49-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.
August 26, 1833. 47tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which, he is prepared to sell low at wholesale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage.

CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.

☞N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.
September 3, 1833. 48tf.

JUST RECEIVED, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.
Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1833, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 21st day of October next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due to the Town of Fayetteville, for 1832, viz:

	Tax.
2 Lots, Geo. R. Ferguson's, on Maiden Lane and Orange streets, valued at $510, including 2 polls.	$4 55
1 do. North street, David Gillis's, valued $50,	25
1 do. Moore street, Betsey Burkloe's, valued $50, two years tax,	50
1 do. Maiden Lane, D. McCall's, valued $500, and one poll,	3 50
Unlisted, subject to Double Tax.	
1 Lot on Wilmington Road, Cato Bryant's, valued at $200, and one poll,	$2 00
2 do. Mason Ally and Rowan street, Polly Black's, valued at $550,	2 75
1 do. Green street, Frances Bowen's, valued at $400,	2 00
1 do. North street, John Douglass's, valued at $150, and one poll,	1 75
1 do. Hay street, John Ellis's, valued at $100	50
1 do. Bow street, E. Hammond's, valued $50	25
1 do. Maiden Lane, Heirs of Council, valued at $200,	1 00
1 do. Hay street, Jesse Birdsall's, valued at $200,	1 00
3 do. Moore street, Sam. Maxwell's, valued at $400,	2 00

G. DEMING, Collector.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1833. 49-tf.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

University of Maryland.

THE *LECTURES* in the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March.

NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.
Pathology and the Practice of Medicine.
RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.
Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Children.
NATHAN R. SMITH, M D. *Surgery.*
JULIUS T. DUCATEL, M D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Anatomy and Physiology.
ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M D. *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence.*

☞Clinical Lectures will be given at the Baltimore Infirmary, by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

According to a recent enactment of the Board of Trustees, Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine are required to attend two full courses of the Lectures of each Professor in this Institution, or having attended one full course in some School where the same branches are taught, a second in this. It is understood, however, that those Students who have already attended one course of Lectures in the University of Maryland, shall be entitled to the privilege of graduation under the former regulations.

E. GEDDINGS, M. D., *Dean.*
Baltimore, July 5 1833. 45-t1N.

Transylvania University.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution will commence as usual, on the 1st Monday of November, and terminate on the first Saturday in March. The courses are—

Anatomy and Surgery, *by Dr. Dudley.*
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, *by Dr. Caldwell.*
Theory and Practice of Physic, *by Dr. Cooke.*
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, *by Dr. Richardson.*
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, *by Dr. Short.*
Chemistry and Pharmacy, *by Dr. Yandell.*

During the entire term, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted; —The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to $110. —The graduation fee is $20.

The Cholera having left it, Lexington now enjoys its ordinary health.

By order of the Faculty,
C. W. SHORT, M. D. *Dean.*
Lexington, (Ky.) July 27, 1833.—45-12w.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,
Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his frends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes.
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.

J. R. BRADLEY.
Fayetteville, March 2. 24tf.

Earthenware, China, Glass
AND LOOKING GLASSES.
T. J. BARROW & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 88, *Water street, New York,*

IN the above Goods, respectfully invite the attention of their friends, and the Southern Merchants generally, to their splendid Stock of Ware, just received by the late arrivals, comprising every variety of Fancy and Staple Goods, which they are enabled to offer on the most liberal and accommodating terms. Looking Glasses of every description constantly on hand.

Particular attention will be given to packing and forwarding in the most careful manner, and purchasers may rely on receiving their Goods in good order,

All orders by letter punctually attended to.
T. J. BARROW & CO.
No. 88, Water st., N. York.
August 10, 1833. 47 8t.

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Thomastown Lime in good order,
100 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
50 Hhds. Molasses.

J. HUSKE & SON.
May 12, 1833. 32tf.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 7th instant, a negro man who calls himself CÆSAR, and says he belongs to Maurice Waddell, and is hired to James Moore, of Brunswick County, N. C. He is about 37 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, Jailer.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1833. 49-tf.

SODA WATER,
For sale by
R. MAYNARD & CO.
July 23, 1823. 42tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber once more requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, either to himself or to Messrs. McKinnell & McMillan; those failing to do so by the 10th of October next, may rest assured of having their debts put into the hands of an officer for collection, as he cannot grant any further indulgence; and those having claims against him, are desired to present them for payment.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
Fayetteville, September 3, 1833. 48-6w.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscribers have purchased the Stock of Mr. H. Campbell, Jun'r, to which they intend in a few days to add a large assortment of every thing new and fashionable for the season, with a full supply of Groceries, which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible cash prices; and they will continue to occupy Mr. Campbell's stand on Hay street, a few doors West of the Market House, where, by industry and a strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage and support.

G. McKINNELL,
R. N. McMILLAN.

N. B. Messrs. McKinnell & McMillan are duly authorized to receive and grant discharges for all debts due to me; and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, either to me or them.

HUGH CAMPBELL, Jr.
August 12, 1833. 45-tf.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!
New, Cheap & Fashionable

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, LINEN COLLARS, HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, BRIDLE & HARNESS Do., SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., Viz:

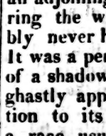
100 cases Hats, assorted qualities,
1000 pair thick pegged Brogans,
500 do. Russet do do.
1000 do. Kip do do.
500 do. do do do. very cheap,
100 do. fine calf Boots, New York best style,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
150 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
200 do. brass nailed Boots, 5's to 8's,
150 do. pegged do., cheap and fashionable,
100 do. finest calf Shoes, New York best,
200 do. do do 2d quality,
200 do. do do 3d ditto,
200 do. do do 4th ditto,
200 do. brass Brogans, 5 to 12,
300 do. Wip do. sewed,
200 do. children's red Morocco Boots,
300 do. do leather Boots, thick and thin sole,
200 do. do prunella Shoes and Boots, assorted,
200 do. Misses Shoes, of every description,
200 do Ladies prunella Shoes, very neat,
200 do. do do (with slides) Slippers,
200 do. do French Morocco Slippers, with slides,
200 do. do undressed do do do do.
100 do. black satteen Slippers, (Ladies')
100 do. black English kid, do.
30 do. white satteen figured (for particular occasions,)
150 do. Ladies' prunella Boots, 1st & 2d quality,
150 do. do Morocco do 1st & 2d do.
250 do. do leather do 1st & 2d do.
100 do. Ladies' Gater Boots,
Dalrymple's best paste Blacking,
3 doz. best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
1 doz. cotton Umbrellas, cheap,
Cotton Cards,
1 doz. Franklin bag Caps,
1 do. boy's do do.
1 do. Chinchilla do do.
1 do silk Jackson bow and bag do.
1 do. Orleans, do.
2 do. men's black hair Stocks,
2 do. do do bombazine do plain,
2 do. do do do do pleated,
2 do. do do do do. bow,
2 do. do do velvet do. plain,
2 do. white hair Stocks do.
2 do. do do do bow,
2 do. cravat Stiffeners,
5 do. linen Collars, different qualities,
Pantaloons Straps.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
August 13, 1833. 45-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

RANSOM'S HOTEL,
BLAKELY, N. C.
End of Petersburg Rail Road, Roanoke.

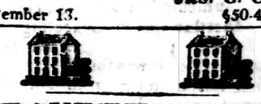


WILL be opened by the Subscriber in September This *new and splendid* ESTABLISHMENT will be furnished in a neat and fashionable manner, with *new* Furniture, and every other necessary and comfort requisite for travellers and genteel company. The ease and facility of good marketing from Petersburg, Norfolk and (if necessary,) from the Northern Cities, by Cars, &c. and the wealth and plenty of this neighborhood, together with the advantages of the products of the rich Valley of our Roanoke, induces him to say, no location can be better supplied. As he feels assured, that he has acquired a reputation and knowledge in the business, from having conducted for a long time, large and similar Establishments in this *State* and the *West*, that will ensure him success. He respectfully refers to the Advertisement of the Petersburg Rail Road Company for the facilities afforded Travellers. Three Stages and Accommodation Coaches will leave Blakely every day, one for Fayetteville with the great Southern mail, and two *to*, and *by* Warrenton, going *South* and *West*. All gentlemen who are disposed to take the Rail Road at Blakely, may depend on having their Horses well taken care of, and their Gigs and Carriages put under good shelter and houses built expressly.—New Roads and safe Ferry Boats are establishing, and will be in full operation in a few days. Liquors and Wines, all laid in from the oldest makers and importers. Ice Houses, Mint-beds, and Sturgeon Pens, are erecting, and will be in readiness. In fact, nothing shall be wanting as far as his limited means will go, to meet the satisfaction and comfort of all genteel company.

ROBT. RANSOM & CO.
Blakely, N. C. August 24, 1833. 48-5t.

Cheese.

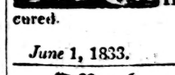
A Few boxes of *CHEESE*,
For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
September 13. §50-4w.§



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.
June 1, 1833. 35tf.

New Store.
LEWIS & ROSS,

HAVE just opened, next door to Doct'r. Jordan's Drug Store (in Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge,) a new and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Rich fig'd Gros-de-Naps,
Coloured Florence Silks,
Blk and blue blk Mareeline do,
Sinchews and Sarsnetts,
New style printed Muslins,
Do do Ginghams,
Calicoes of all kinds, some extra rich,
Crape Camblet, a superior article, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Merino Cassimere,
Light Merseilles Vesting,
Rich fig'd Silk do,
Cambric Jackonet and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and corded Cambrics,
New and splendid emb'd Crape dress Hdkffs,
Do do printed do do do,
Do do Gause do do do,
Do do 5-4 Crape Shawls,
Do do 5 4 Sewing Silk, do,
White and green Gause Veils,
Ladies' plain and fig'd border Hdkffs and Gentlemen's Silk do,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Hosiery of all descriptions,
4-4 and 6-4 bed Tick,
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins,
4-4 and 5-4 bleached do,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids,
Twilled do and Granderills,
Cotton and Madrass Hdkffs.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Leghorn and Dunstable Hats; Men's Palm leaf do; Combs of all sizes; Gentlemen's white and Blk Satin Beaver Hats; Ladies' Kid Morocco and Prunella Slippers; Gentlemen's Pumps and Calf Boots: Gentlemen's Stocks and Collars. *Also*, a few trunks SUMMER CLOTHING—in a word, all articles that are necessary to complete a good and desirable assortment of Goods—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices for *CASH*.

L. & R. will be constantly receiving additional supplies to their present stock, and hope by strict and persevering attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1833. §27-tf.§

More Forgery.—The New York Daily Advertiser says:—A very extensive fraud has recently been discovered in this city whereby large sums have been obtained from the department at Washington, by means of forged Pension Certificates. As the subject is undergoing an investigation, it will be improper to state the case more fully at present. A person very respectably connected is supposed to be the individual who has been the author of the fraud. The whole subject will shortly be made public.

During the first eight months of the present year, there arrived at New York 1845 vessels, bringing 32,039 passengers.

A Dog.—An old free Negro who lived in an adjoining county owned a dog, which during the whole course of its life had probably never had the benefit of a hearty meal. It was a perfect anatomy, the very skeleton of a shadow, remarkable for nothing but its ghastly appearance, and its apparent devotion to its owner. It was likewise a cur, a race usually considered the most unpromising of all the canine species. The master died, and the affectionate creature followed him to the grave. Upon returning to the house he laid himself down upon an old coat, which had belonged to his deceased master, and no effort of force or persuasion could induce him to quit it. Whenever an attempt was made to coax him away, he howled so piteously, that those who heard him, declared it was distressing to hear him. But when force was used, he met it with savage and ungovernable fury. The neighbors, taking compassion on him, gave him food every day, but the faithful creature rejected it with indifference. He clung to the only memorial which he possessed of his master, with a tenacity which nothing could shake, until death at last came to relieve his broken and affectionate heart. Who can hear of instances of such noble affection, affection which can possibly have its origin in no mean or interested motive, and not feel his sympathies deeply moved for the whole race.

Rich. Whig.

OFFICIAL.

THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

From the Globe, September 23.

It has been generally known for some months past that the propriety of withdrawing the public deposites from the Bank of the United States was under consideration, and engaged much of the attention of the President and of the different members of his Cabinet, all of whom had been called upon by the President to assist him in his deliberations on this subject. After a very full and careful examination, the President came to the conclusion that the public deposites ought to be changed to the State Banks, and his opinion was communicated in writing to his Cabinet on Wednesday last at a meeting held specially for that purpose, and the facts and reasons on which it was founded. As public attention has been drawn to this subject, it is deemed proper, in order to prevent misunderstanding or misrepresentation, to lay before the people the communication made by the President as above mentioned; and a copy has been furnished to us for that purpose, which we now proceed to publish.

Read to the Cabinet on the 18th Sept. 1833.

Having carefully and anxiously considered all the facts and arguments, which have been submitted to him, relative to a removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, the President deems it his duty to communicate in this manner to his Cabinet the final conclusions of his own mind, and the reasons on which they are founded, in order to put them in durable form, and to prevent misconceptions.

The President's convictions of the dangerous tendencies of the Bank of the United States, since signally illustrated by its own acts, were so overpowering when he entered upon the duties of Chief Magistrate, that he felt it his duty, notwithstanding the objections of the friends by whom he was surrounded, to avail himself of the first occasion to call the attention of Congress and the people to the question of its re-charter. The opinions expressed in his Annual Message of December, 1829, were reiterated in those of December, 1830 and 1831; and in that of 1830, he threw out for consideration, some suggestions in relation to a substitute. At the session of 1831-2, an act was passed by a majority of both Houses of Congress re-chartering the present Bank, upon which the President felt it his duty to put his constitutional veto. In his Message, returning that act, he repeated and enlarged upon the principles and views briefly asserted in his Annual Messages, declaring the Bank to be, in his opinion, both inexpedient and unconstitutional, and announcing to his countrymen, very unequivocally, his firm determination never to sanction, by his approval, the continuance of that institution, or the establishment of any other upon similar principles.

There are strong reasons for believing that the motive of the Bank in asking for a re-charter at that session of Congress, was to make it a leading question in the election of a President of the United States the ensuing November, and all steps deemed necessary, were taken to procure from the people a reversal of the President's decision.

Although the charter was approaching its termination, and the Bank was aware that it was the intention of the Government to use the public deposites as fast as it accrued, in the payment of the public debt, yet did it extend its loans from January 1831, to May, 1832, from $42,562,304 24 to $70,428,070 72, being an increase of $28,025,766 48, in sixteen months. It is confidently believed, that the leading object of this immense extension of its loans, was to bring as large a portion of the people as possible under its power and influence; and it has been disclosed, that some of the largest sums were granted on very unusual terms to conductors of the public press. In some of these cases, the motive was made manifest by the nominal or insufficient security taken for the loans, by the large amounts discounted, by the extraordinary time allowed for payment, and especially by the subsequent conduct of those receiving the accommodations.

Having taken these preliminary steps to obtain control over public opinion, the Bank came into Congress and asked a new charter. The object avowed by many of the advocates of the Bank, was to *put the President to the test*, that the country might know his final determination relative to the Bank prior to the ensuing election. Many documents and articles were printed and circulated at the expense of the Bank, to bring the people to a favorable decision upon its pretensions. Those whom the Bank appears to have made its debtors for the special occasions, were warned of the ruin which awaited them, should the President be sustained, and attempts were made to alarm the whole people by painting the depression in the price of property and produce, and the general loss, inconvenience, and distress, which it was represented would immediately follow the re-election of the President in opposition to the Bank.

Can it now be said that the question of re-charter of the Bank was not decided at the election which ensued? Had the Veto been equivocal, or had it not covered the whole ground—if it had merely taken exceptions to the details of the Bill, or to the time of its passage—if it had not met the whole ground of constitutionality and expediency, then there might have been some plausibility for the allegation that the question was not decided by the people. It was to compel the President to take his stand that the question was brought forward at that particular time. He met the challenge, willingly took the position into which his adversaries sought to force him, and frankly declared his unalterable opposition to the Bank, as being both unconstitutional and inexpedient. On that ground the case was argued to the people, and now that the people have sustained the President, notwithstanding the array of influence and power which was brought to bear upon him, it is too late, he confidently thinks, to say that the question has not been decided. Whatever may be the opinions of others, the President considers his re-election as a decision of the People against the Bank. In the concluding paragraph of his Veto Message, he said:

"I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow-citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace."

He was sustained by a just people, and he desires to evince his gratitude by carrying into effect their decision, so far as it depends upon him.

Of all the substitutes for the present Bank which have been suggested, none seems to have united any considerable portion of the public in its favor. Most of them are liable to the same constitutional objections for which the present Bank has been condemned, and perhaps to all there are strong objections on the score of expediency. In ridding the country of an irresponsible power which has attempted to control the Government, care must be taken not to unite the same power with the Executive branch. To give a President the control over the currency, and the power over individuals now possessed by the Bank of the United States, even with the material difference that he is responsible to the people, would be as objectionable and as dangerous as to leave it as it is. Neither the one nor the other is necessary, and therefore ought not to be resorted to.

On the whole, the President considers it as conclusively settled that the charter of the Bank of the United States will not be renewed, and he has no reasonable ground to believe that any substitute will be established. Being bound to regulate his course by the laws as they exist, and not to anticipate the interference of the legislative power, for the purpose of framing new systems, it is proper for him seasonably to consider the means by which the services rendered by the Bank of the United States are to be performed after its charter shall expire.

The existing laws declare, that "the deposites of the money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank, or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct, in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reason of such order and direction."

The power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposites, is *unqualified*. The provision that he shall report his reasons to Congress, is no limitation. Had it not been inserted, he would have been responsible to Congress, had he made a removal for any other than good reasons, and his responsibility now ceases, upon the rendition of sufficient ones to Congress. The only object of the provision, is to make his reasons accessible to Congress, and enable that body the more readily to judge of their soundness and purity and thereupon to make such further provision, by law, as the legislative power may think proper in relation to the deposites of the public money. Those reasons may be very diversified. It was asserted by the Secretary of the Treasury, without contradiction, as early as 1817, that he had power "to control the proceedings" of the Bank of the United States at any moment, "by changing the deposits to the State Banks, should it pursue an illiberal course towards those institutions; that the Secretary of the Treasury will always be disposed to support the credit of the State Banks, and will invariably direct transfers from the deposites of the public money in aid of their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit;" and he asserted a right to employ the State Banks when the Bank of the United States should refuse to receive on deposite the notes of such State Banks as the public interest required should be received in payment of the public dues. In several instances he did transfer the public deposites to State Banks, in the immediate vicinity of branches, for reasons connected only with the safety of those Banks, the public convenience, and the interests of the Treasury.

If it was lawful for Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, at that time, to act on these principles it will be difficult to discover any sound reason against the application of similar principles in still stronger cases. And it is a matter of surprise that a power which, in the infancy of the Bank, was freely asserted as one of the ordinary and familiar duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, should now be gravely questioned, and attempts made to excite and alarm the public mind as if some new and unheard of power was about to be usurped by the Executive branch of the Government.

It is but a little more than two and a half years to the termination of the charter of the present Bank. It is considered as the decision of the country that it shall then cease to exist, and no man, the President believes, has reasonable ground for expectation that any other Bank of the United States will be created by Congress. To the Treasury Department is entrusted the safe keeping, and faithful application of the public moneys. A plan of collection different from the present, must therefore be introduced and put in complete operation before the dissolution of the present Bank. When shall it be commenced? Shall no step be taken in this essential concern until the charter expires, and the Treasury finds itself without an agent, its accounts in confusion, with no depository for its funds, and the whole business of the Government deranged? Or shall it be delayed until six months, or a year, or two years before the expiration of the charter? It is obvious that any new system which may be substituted in the place of the Bank of the United States, could not be suddenly carried into effect on the termination of its existence without serious inconvenience to the Government and the people. Its vast amount of notes are then to be redeemed and withdrawn from circulation, and its immense debt collected. These operations must be gradual, otherwise much suffering and distress will be brought upon the community. It ought to be not a work of months only, but of years, and the President thinks it cannot, with due attention to the interests of the people, be longer postponed. It is safer to begin it too soon, than to delay it too long.

It is for the wisdom of Congress to decide upon the best substitute to be adopted in the place of the Bank of the United States; and the President would have felt himself relieved from a heavy and painful responsibility if, in the charter to the Bank, Congress had reserved to itself the power of directing, at its pleasure, the public money to be elsewhere deposited, and had not devolved that power exclusively on one of the Executive Departments. It is useless now to inquire why this high and important power was surrendered by those who are peculiarly and appropriately the guardians of the public money. Perhaps it was an oversight. But as the President presumes that the charter to the Bank is to be considered as a contract on the part of the Government, it is not now in the power of Congress to disregard its stipulations; and by the terms of that contract the public money is to be deposited in the Bank, during the continuance of its charter, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct. Unless therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury first acts, Congress have no power over the subject, for they cannot add a new clause to the charter, or strike one out of it without the consent of the Bank; and, consequently, the public money must remain in that institution to the last hour of its existence, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall remove it at an earlier day. The responsibility is thus thrown upon the Executive branch of the Government, of deciding how long before the expiration of the charter, the public interest will require the deposites to be placed elsewhere. And although, according to the frame and principle of our Government, this decision would seem more properly to belong to the legislative power, yet as the law has imposed it upon the Executive Department, the duty ought to be faithfully and firmly met, and the decision made and executed upon the best lights that can be obtained, and the best judgment that can be formed. It would ill become the Executive branch of the Goverement to shrink from any duty which the law imposes on it, to fix upon others the responsibility which justly belongs to itself And while the President anxiously wishes to abstain from the exercise of doubtful powers, and to avoid all interference with the rights and duties of others, he must yet, with unshaken constancy, discharge his own obligations; and cannot allow himself to turn aside, in order to avoid any responsibility which the high trust with which he has been honored, requires him to encounter; and it being the duty of one of the Executive Departments to decide in the first instance, subject to the future action of the legislative power, whether the public deposites shall remain in the Bank of the United States until the end of its existence, or be withdrawn some time before, the President has felt himself bound to examine the question carefully and deliberately, in order to make up his judgment on the subject; and in his opinion, the near approach of the termination of the charter, and the public considerations heretofore mentioned, are of themselves amply sufficient to justfy the removal of the deposites without reference to the conduct of the Bank, or their safety in its keeping.

But in the conduct of the Bank may be found other reasons very imperative in their character, and which require prompt action. Developments have been made from time to time of its faithlessness as a public agent, its misapplication of public funds, its interference in elections, its efforts, by the machinery of committees, to deprive the Government Directors of a full knowledge of its concerns, and above all, its flagrant misconduct as recently and unexpectedly disclosed in placing all the funds of the Bank, including the money of the Government, at the disposition of the President of the Bank as means of operating upon public opinion and procuring a new charter, without requiring him to render a voucher for their disbursement. A brief recapitulation of the facts which justify these charges, and which have come to the knowledge of the public and the President, will, he thinks, remove every reasonable doubt as to the course which it is now the duty of the President to pursue.

We have seen that, in sixteen months, ending in May, 1832, the Bank had extended its loans more than $28,000,000, although it knew the Government intended to appropriate most of its large deposite during that year in payment of the public debt. It was in May, 1832, that its loans arrived at the maximum, and, in the preceding March, so sensible was the Bank that it would not be able to pay over the public deposite when it would be required by the Government, that it commenced a secret negotiation without the approbation or knowledge of the Government, with the agents, for about 2,700,000 dollars of the three per cent. stocks held in Holland, with a view of inducing them not to come forward for payment for one or more years after notice should be given by the Treasury Department. This arrangement would have enabled the Bank to keep, and use during that time, the public money set apart for the payment of these stocks.

After this negotiation had commenced, the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Bank, that it was his intention to pay off one half of the three per cents on the first of the succeeding July, which amounted to about 6,500,000 dollars. The President of the Bank, although the Committee of Investigation was then looking into its affairs at Philadelphia, came immediately to Washington, and upon representing that the Bank was desirous of accommodating the importing merchants at New York (which it failed to do) and undertaking to pay the interest itself, procured the consent of the Secretary, after consultation with the President, to postpone the payment until the succeeding first of October.

Conscious that at the end of that quarter the Bank would not be able to pay over the deposites, and that further indulgence was not to be expected of the Government, an agent was dispatched to England secretly to negotiate with the holders of the public debt in Europe, and induce them, by the offer of an equal or higher interest than that paid by the Government, to hold back their claims for one year, during which the Bank expected thus to retain the use of 5,000,000 dollars of public money, which the Government should set apart for the payment of that debt. The agent made an arrangement on terms, in part, which were in direct violation of the charter of the Bank, and when some incidents connected with this secret negociation accidentally came to the knowledge of the public and the Government, then and not before, so much of it as was palpably in violation of the charter was disavowed! A modification of the rest was attempted, with the view of getting the certificates without payment of the money, and thus absolving the Government from its liability to the holders. In this scheme the Bank was partially successful, but to this day the certificates of a portion of these stocks have not been paid, and the Bank retains the use of the money.

This effort to thwart the Government in the payment of the public debt, that it might retain the public money to be used for their private interests, palliated by pretences notoriously unfounded and insincere, would have justified the instant withdrawal of the public deposites. The negociation itself rendered doubtful the ability of the Bank to meet the demands of the Treasury, and the misrepresentations by which it was attempted to be justified, proved that no reliance could be placed upon its allegations.

If the question of a removal of the deposites presented itself to the Executive in the same attitude that it appeared before the House of Representatives at their last session, their resolution in relation to the safety of the deposites would be entitled to more weight, although the decision of the question of removal has been confided by law to another department of the Government, But the question now occurs, attended by other circumstances, and new disclosures of the most serious import. It is true, that in the message of the President, which produced this inquiry and resolution on the part of the House of Representatives, it was his object to obtain the aid of that body in making a thorough examination into the conduct and condition of the Bank and its branches, in order to enable the Executive Department to decide whether the public money was longer safe in its hands. The limited power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the subject, disabled him from making the investigation as fully and satisfactorily as it could be done by a committee of the House of Representatives, and hence the President desired the assistance of Congress, to obtain for the Treasury Department a full knowledge of all the facts which were necessary to guide his judgment. But it was not his purpose, as the language of his message will show, to ask the Representatives of the people to assume a responsibility which did not belong to them, and relieve the Executive branch of the Government from the duty which the law had imposed upon it. It is due to the President, that his object in that proceeding should be distinctly understood, and that he should acquit himself of all suspicion of seeking to escape from the performance of his own duties, or of desiring to interpose another body between himself and the people, in order to avoid a measure which he is called upon to meet. But although, as an act of justice to himself, he disclaims any design of soliciting the opinion of the House of Representatives in relation to his own duties, in order to shelter himself from responsibility under the sanction of their counsel, yet he is at all times ready to listen to the suggestions of the Representatives of the people, whether given voluntarily or upon solicitation, and to consider them with the profound respect to which all will admit that they are justly entitled. Whatever may be the consequences, however, to himself, he must finally form his own judgment where the constitution and the law makes it his duty to decide, and must act accordingly; and he is bound to suppose that such a course on his part, will never be regarded by that elevated body as a mark of disrespect to itself; but that they will, on the contrary, esteem it the strongest evidence he can give of his fixed resolution conscientiously to discharge his duty to them and the country.

A new state of things has, however, arisen since the close of the last session of Congress, and evidence has since been laid before the President, which he is persuaded would have led the House of Representatives to a different conclusion, if it had come to their knowledge. The fact that the Bank controls, and in some cases substantially *owns* and by its money *supports* some of the leading presses of the country, is now more clearly established. Editors to whom it loaned extravagant sums in 1831 and 1832, on unusual time and nominal security, have since turned out to be insolvent, and to others apparently in no better condition accommodations still more extravagant, on terms more unusual, and sometimes without any security, have also been heedlessly granted.

The allegation which has so often circulated through these channels that the Treasury was bankrupt, and that the Bank was sustaining it, when, for many years there has not been less, on an average, than six millions of public money in that institution, might be passed over as harmless misrepresentation; but when it is attempted, by substantial acts, to impair the credit of the Government, and tarnish the honor of the country, such charges require more serious attention. With six millions of public money in its vaults, after having had the use of from five to twelve millions for nine years, without interest, it became the purchaser of a bill drawn by our Government on that of France for about 900,000 dollars, being the first instalment of the French indemnity. The purchase money was left in the use of the Bank, being simply added to the Treasury deposite The Bank sold the bill in England, and the holder sent it to France for collection, and arrangements not having been made by the French Government for its payment, it was taken up by the agents of the Bank in Paris, with the funds of the Bank in their hands. Under these circumstances it has, through its organs, openly assailed the credit of the Government; and has actually made, and persists in a demand of fifteen per cent. or $158,842 77 as damages, when no damage, or none beyond some trifling expense has in fact been sustained, and when the Bank had in its own possession, on deposite, several millions of the public money which it was then using for its own profit. Is a fiscal agent to the Government, which thus seeks to enrich itself at the expense of the public, worthy of further trust?

There are other important facts not in the contemplation of the House of Representatives, or not known to the members at the time they voted for the resolution.

Although the charter and the rules of the Bank both declare that "not less than seven directors" shall be necessary to the transaction of business, yet the most important business, even that of granting discounts to any extent, is entrusted to a committee of five members who do not report to the Board.

To cut off all means of communication with the Government in relation to its most important acts, at the commencement of the present year, not one of the Government Directors was placed on any one Committee. And although, since, by an unusual remodelling of those bodies some of those Directors have been placed on some of the Committees, they are yet entirely excluded from the Committee of Exchange, through which the greatest and most objectionable loans have been made.

When the Government Directors made an effort to bring back the business of the Bank to the Board, in obedience to the charter and the existing regulations, the Board not only overruled their attempt, but altered the rule so as to make it conform to the practice, in direct violation of one of the most important provisions of the charter which gave them existence.

It has long been known that the President of the Bank, by his single will, originates and executes many of the most important measures connected with the management and credit of the Bank, and that the Committee, as well as the Board of Directors, are left in entire ignorance of many acts done, and correspondence carried on, in their names, and apparently under their authority. The fact has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now, vested in the President of the Bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles, and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections, and secure a renewal of its charter. It appears from the official report of the Public Directors, that, on the 30th November, 1830, the President submitted to the Board an article published in the American Quarterly Review, containing favorable notices of the Bank, and suggested the expediency of giving it a wider circulation at the expense of the Bank; whereupon the Board passed the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President be authorized to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the Bank."

By an entry in the minutes of the Bank, dated March 11th, 1831, it appears that the President had not only caused a large edition of that article to be issued, but had also, before the resolution of 30th November was adopted, procured to be printed and widely circulated, numerous copies of the Reports of Gen. Smith and Mr. McDuffie in favor of the Bank, and on that day he suggested the expediency of extending his power to the printing of other articles which might subserve the purposes of the institution. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank."

The expenditures purporting to have been made under authority of these resolutions, during the years 1831 and 1832, were about $80,000. For a portion of these expenditures vouchers were rendered, from which it appears that they were incurred in the purchase of some hundred thousand copies of newspapers, reports and speeches, made in Congress, reviews of the Veto Message and reviews of speeches against the Bank, &c. &c. For another large portion no vouchers whatever were rendered, but the various sums were paid on orders of the President of the Bank, making reference to the resolution of the 11th March, 1831.

On ascertaining these facts, and perceiving that expenditures of a similar character were still continued, the Government Directors a few weeks ago offered a resolution in the Board, calling for a specific account of these expenditures, showing the objects to which they had been applied, and the persons to whom the money had been paid. This reasonable proposition was voted down.

They also offered a resolution, rescinding the resolutions of November, 1830, and March, 1831. This also was rejected.

Not content with thus refusing to recall the obnoxious power, or even to require such an account of the expenditure as would show whether the money of the Bank had in fact been applied to the objects contemplated by those resolutions, as obnoxious as they were, the Board renewed the power already conferred, and even enjoined renewed attention to its exercise, by adopting the following in lieu of the propositions submitted by the Government Directors, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the objects of those resolutions, and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said object."

Taken in connection with the nature of the expenditures heretofore made, as recently disclosed, which the Board not only tolerate but approve, this resolution puts the funds of the Bank at the disposition of the President, for the purpose of employing the whole press of the country in the service of the Bank, to hire writers and newspapers, and to pay out such sums as he pleases, to what persons and for what services as he pleases, without the responsibility of rendering any specific account. The Bank is thus converted into a vast electioneering engine, with means to embroil the country in deadly feuds, and, under cover of expenditures, in themselves improper, extends corruption through all the ramifications of society.

Some of the items for which accounts have been rendered, show the construction which has been given to the resolutions, and the way in which the power it confers, has been exerted. The money has not been expended merely in the publication and distribution of speeches, reports of committees, or articles written for the purpose of showing the constitutionality or usefulness of the Bank.—But publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the Government: and the money which belongs to the stockholders and to the public, has been freely applied in efforts to degrade, in public estimation, those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution. As the President of the Bank has not been required to settle his accounts, no one but himself yet knows how much more than the sum already mentioned may have been squandered, and for which a credit may hereafter be claimed in his account, under this most extraordinary resolution. With these facts before us, can we be surprised at the torrent of abuse incessantly poured out against all who are supposed to stand in the way of the cupidity or ambition of the Bank of the United States? Can we be surprised at the sudden and unexpected changes of opinion in favor of an institution which has millions to lavish, and avows its determination not to spare its means when they are necessary to accomplish its purposes? The refusal to render an account of the manner in which a part of the money expended has been applied, gives just cause for the suspicion that it has been used for purposes which it is not deemed prudent to expose to the eyes of an intelligent and virtuous people. Those who act justly do not shun the light, nor do they refuse explanations when the propriety of their conduct is brought into question.

With these facts before him, in an official report from the Government Directors, the President would feel that he was not only responsible for all the abuses and corruptions the Bank has committed, or may commit, but almost an accomplice in a conspiracy against that Government which he has sworn honestly to administer, if he did not take every step within his constitutional and legal power likely to be efficient in putting an end to these enormities. If it be possible, within the scope of human affairs, to find a reason for removing the Government deposites, and leaving the Bank to its own resource for the means of effecting its criminal designs, we have it here. Was it expected, when the moneys of the United States were directed to be placed in that Bank, that they would be put under the control of one man, empowered to spend millions without rendering a voucher, or specifying the object? Can they be considered safe, with the evidence before us, that tens of thousands have been spent for highly improper, if not corrupt purposes, and that the same motive may lead to the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, and even millions more? And can we justify ourselves to the people by longer lending to it the money and power of the Government, to be employed for such purposes?

It has been alleged by some, as an objection to the removal of the deposites, that the Bank has the power, and in that event will have the disposition, to destroy the State Banks employed by the Government, and bring distress upon the country. It has been the fortune of the President to encounter dangers which were represented as equally alarming, and he has seen them vanish before resolution and energy. Pictures equally appalling were paraded before him when this Bank came to demand a new charter. But what was the result? Has the country been ruined, or even distressed? Was it ever more prosperous than since that act? The President verily believes the Bank has not the power to produce the calamities its friends threatened. The funds of the Government will not be annihilated by being transferred. They will be immediately issued for the benefit of trade, and if the Bank of the United States curtails it loans, the State Banks, strengthened by the public deposites, will extend theirs. What comes in through one Bank, will go out through others, and the equilibrium will be preserved. Should the Bank, for the mere purpose of producing distress, press its debtors more heavily than some of them can bear, the consequences will recoil upon itself, and in the attempts to embarrass the country, it will only bring loss and ruin upon the holders of its own stock. But if the President believed the Bank possessed all the power which has been attributed to it, his determination would only be rendered the more inflexible. If, indeed, this corporation now holds in its hands the happiness and prosperity of the American people, it is high time to take the alarm. If the despotism be already upon us, and our only safety is in the mercy of the despot, recent developments in relation to his designs and the means he employs, show how necessary it is to shake it off. The struggle can never come with less distress to the people, or under more favorable auspices than at the present moment.

All doubt as to the willingness of the State Banks to undertake the service of the Government, to the same extent, and on the same terms, as it is now performed by the Bank of the United States, is put to rest by the report of the agent recently employed to collect information; and from that willingness, their own safety in the operation may be confidently inferred. Knowing their own resources better than they can be known by others, it is not to be supposed that they would be willing to place themselves in a situation which they cannot occupy without danger of annihilation or embarrassment. The only consideration applies to the safety of the public funds, if deposited in those institutions. And when it is seen that the directors of many of them are not only willing to pledge the character and capital of the corporations in giving success to this measure, but also their own property and reputation, we cannot doubt that they, at least, believe the public deposites would be safe in their management. The President thinks that these facts and circumstances afford as strong a guarantee as can be had in human affairs, for the safety of the public funds, and the prompt collection and disbursement of the revenue, under the operation of a new system of collection and disbursement through the agency of the State Banks.

From all these considerations, the President thinks that the State Banks ought to be employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and the funds of the Bank of the United States drawn out with convenient dispatch. The safety of the deposites, if deposited in the State Banks, is considered beyond all reasonable doubt; and the nature of the security, in addition to the capital, if any be deemed necessary, is in detail to which the Treasury Department undoubtedly give its anxious attention. The State Banks to be employed must remit the money to the Government without charge, as the Bank of the United States now does; must render all the services which that Bank now performs to the Government advised of their situation by periodical returns; in fine, in any arrangement with the State Banks, the Government must stand, in respect, be placed on a worse footing than that of the agent, that the Banks which have, in general, consented to perform the service on these terms, and that those which have further agreed to make payments to the Government without other charge than the mere exchange of bills of exchange.

It should also be enjoined upon the State Banks which may be employed, that it will be expedient, in order to facilitate domestic exchanges for the purposes of internal commerce, to grant all reasonable facilities to the payers of the revenue; to exercise the most liberality towards the other State Banks, and to do nothing unnecessarily to embarrass the Bank of the United States.

As one of the most serious objections to the Bank of the United States, is the power which its size concentrates, care must be taken not to create, in the agents for the service of the Treasury, another power equally formidable to the country. If it would probably be impossible to prevent, as a result by any organization of the Treasury Department which could be devised—yet it is desirable to avoid even the appearance. To this end it is deemed expedient to assume no more power over the State Banks than is absolutely necessary to the security of the deposites, and the faithful performance of their duties as agents of the Treasury. Any direction by them in the political contests of the country, with a view to influence elections, or to control the opinion of the President, to be followed by immediate discharge from the public service.

It is the desire of the President that the connexion of the Banks and the currency shall be entirely separated from the politics of the country, as well as wrested from the dangerous position which has already attempted to control the Government to its will In his opinion, the connexion of the General Government on this subject is not to extend beyond the grant in the Constitution, which only authorizes Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," and to the States and the people, and must be limited by public opinion and the interest connected with it.

In conclusion, the President must be permitted to remark that he looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one Bank to another. The decision may affect the character of the Government for ages to come. Should the Bank be suffered longer to use the public moneys, it will accomplish of its purpose, with the fruits of faithlessness and corruption before the people, the patriotic among our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power, and will be responsible for entailing it upon our country forever. Viewing it as a question of vital importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President conceives it to be due to the responsibility which he owes to the country, to refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which compel to immediate action. Upon him alone is devolved, by the Constitution and the will of the American people, the duty of superintending the operation of the Executive Departments of the Government, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. In the performance of this duty, it is his undoubted right to express to those who may be placed under him his opinion of the laws and his own choice between alternatives in the administration of the Government, in the opinion of their duties under circumstances which may arise. It is this right which he now exercises. It cannot be it from him to expect or require that any officer, from the highest member of the Cabinet should, at his request, or in his conscience condemns. Free men will receive from his fellow citizens in general the credit of that aid and support which their reason approves, and their conscience sanctions.

In the remarks he has made on this affiliated Bank question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectful explanations of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national importance, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration; and not a spirit of opposition to which the President would be as careful as ready to resist. Happy will he be, if the views now disclosed, produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the administration.

The President again repeats that it is not the Cabinet to consider the proposed measure of his own, in the support of which he shall look to any one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed after the most mature deliberation and solemn conviction that it was necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise, without which all will exclaim, in saying that the blood and treasure expended by our forefathers in the establishment of our free system of Government will have been vain and fruitless. Under these convictions, he feels that he would be recreant to a measure so important to the American people, if it were not to be commenced to soon; and he therefore deems the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposites, or sooner, if the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made.

ANDREW JACKSON.

A Second Edition of Rush's Memoirs has been just issued by Key & Biddle.

On the Management of Servants.

every thing be done according
Never dispute with a servant in
thing shall be done. Observe a
ty, but avoid all improper familiarity
those who may be placed under
never hasty and impetuous, but
deliberate. Reprove, when necessary,
mildness and determination; but never
a harangue about matters of minor
tance. Too much reproof, especially
livered in a passion, or high tone of
apt to lose its desired effect, and
reaction on the part of the dependent.
nity, decision, and condescension,
assimilated in such a manner as to
respect.—Undue severity will so
on the mind of domestics as to
respect and create disaffection and
Never charge a domestic with lying
irrefragable proof—then punish or
him. To say frequently and upon
casions to a domestic, "*you lie*," is
ly ridiculous, and has an evil tendency.
he be a liar, you harden him, if other
you injure his feelings and destroy his
dence.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

War on the Bank.—The govern-
er of yesterday ushered forth, in
te article, bearing the signature
sident of the United States, "the
reasons" which were promised to
arbitrary act of the President in
moving the public moneys from
of the United States, in contra-
the law which had placed them
in despite of the opposition of the
of the Treasury, who alone was
by the law with authority to re-
. The reader will find the arti-
d to inserted at large on the pre-
e.

cts and reasons" set forth in this
consist almost entirely of the un-
putations against the administra-
Bank, and the arguments against
l of its charter, on which the Ad-
n papers have rung incessant
the last three years, and which
ed up in the message vetoing the
chartering the Bank; with all of
readers and the public are per-
liar. There is little in it which
still less that is true; and the
t was made in the Senate, in re-
Veto message, may with still
iety be applied to the contents of
e paper, namely, that that which
t new, and that which is new is

le is artfully drawn—but it is not
s we anticipated from the shrewd
d the practised pen that produced
e and contradictory, and will im-
ne but the prejudiced and the ig-
abounds in misstatements of fact,
nferences, which it may be tedious
but which it shall be our duty to
As a sample of its reasoning, we
nly advert to the fallacy of the ar-
he great argument, on which the
rests his justification for persisting
to the Bank, and for disregarding
f the Legislature, in this his last
it. It is this, that "the President
is re-election as a decision of the
inst the Bank;" that he had an-
is hostility to the Bank, and that
ing him, the people ratified that
This is absurdly making his re-
rn on a single point of the policy
inistration; but waiving this objec-
how will the argument stand a-
act, that in large sections of the
which his re-election was most
upported, the Bank is most popu-
ennsylvania, for instance, whose
vote he received for re-election,
ture passed a unanimous vote for
er of the Bank.

er general remark, and we dis-
bject for to-day. It is to express
ion that this is perhaps the most
ble document that the President
duced to place his signature to.
speak of the indelicate allegation,
it sets out, that the Bank influ-
sed against his election, (in which,
y be found the spring of all his
the institution) nor to the assault
rsonal character of the able and
President of the Bank, nor to the
ion of the thousand stale imputa-
collar presses against the Ad-
of the Bank, disproved as they
n, and formally scattered to the
he reports of a committee of Con-
the most unrestricted and search-
y into the proceedings of the Bank:
l these which constitute what in
sto we are most concerned to see.
owed disregard of all law but the
own will, the tone of arrogance
npt of the Legislative authority
try, which pervades it, and which
e every independent mind with
n and alarm. It is avowed almost
that it is of no consequence what
n or what the enactments are of
n this subject—by and by it may
other. The obnoxious provision
versight in Congress!" This is
y mode by which the Executive
untry evades the provisions and
ons of the law. Are we to see a
n our day? Surely if there be a
spirit in the country, this last act
ve aggression must rouse it into

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

E PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

s cast—the Government Deposites are
removed. As we surmised yesterday,
nsellors by whom the President is sur-
nd who have, unfortunately, wormed
into his confidence, have prevailed.—
ted the arguments and entreaties of his
s and honest advisers, and thrown him-
arms of those who hesitate not to sa-
onor and the public good to their own
s or political schemes. The star of Ols
is in the ascendant. The Cabinet im-
riumphed over the Cabinet proper, and
f the stock-jobbers are made glad.
ecently so fully expressed our views in
e effects of this mischievous measure,
sary to recapitulate any of the evil con-
which we predicted must result from it
erests, public and private, of the coun-
business of the community, in all its
s and to the safety and economy of the
To repeat arguments now against
as idle as it would be vain. The mea-
ow be left to that uncompromising
perience; and those who have dared
bility must abide the issue. A few re-
ever, on the peculiar aspect which the
med, and we have done with the sub-
present.

er is aware that the law reposes with
ry of the Treasury, by express enact-
sole discretion of removing the public
m the safe keeping of the Bank of the
es, and places in his hands, exclusively,
of withdrawing them, should the public
his judgment, at any time demand it.
ial annunciation of the intended with-
he Government deposites from the Bank,
is made of the Secretary of the Trea-
ny reference to his participation in the
The form of the annunciation, there-
e taken as confirming, what we under-
e the fact, namely, that so far from its
ct of the Secretary of the Treasury, or
been resolved on with his concurrence,
it has been ordered by the President, not only without the consent, but in defiance of the earnest opposition of that Minister. If this be not tyranny—if this be not usurpation, what under Heaven can constitute tyranny and usurpation! Tyranny is a disregard of the law, and the substitution of individual will for legal restraint. Here is the law openly trampled on, and the arbitrary *sic volo sic jubeo* of the President made paramount to its solemn provisions—in the performance of an act, too, in relation to which the Representatives of the People, had, as almost their last act, and with extraordinary unanimity, expressed their solemn dissent. Will the People stand by, and calmly see their authority thus spurned? We say nothing of the disastrous character of the measure itself. We put that out of the question, until its pernicious effects shall speak for themselves, and the bankruptcy and ruin which must result from it, shall rise up against it. We speak now only of the high hand by which the act is committed, and we ask if the People will quietly witness the restraints of the law broken down, and trodden under foot by their own servants? Will the Secretary of the Treasury suffer the sanctity of the law to be violated in his person? Will he submit to the indignity which has been offered to him? His wishes disregarded, and his prerogative wrested from his hands? For his own sake, we trust not; and if the livery of office have not changed his nature, we believe he will not.

The idea thrown out in the official annunciation, that the moneys now in the Bank of the United States will be suffered to remain there, to prevent the pressure which their withdrawal would involve, is intentionally delusive. How long will it be before the funds now in the Bank must be paid out in the ordinary course of Government disbursements? The writer of the official notice was well aware that the Bank must instantly prepare for the exigencies which this unjustifiable act of the Executive will produce; and it was the design of the article to throw upon the Bank the blame of the distress which must ensue from the prudential measures which the loss of the Government deposits will compel it to adopt.

That the reasons which the workers of this mischief shall set forth in defence of their reckless act, "will be found sufficient to justify it," we must be permitted to doubt, high as our opinion is of the talents and ingenuity of the presiding genius of the Cabal. But we shall see.

Pedestrianism.—The Boston Evening Gazette mentions that Col. Haskett, of South Carolina, finished his undertaking of walking two thousand miles in seventy days, on bread and water, on Friday last.—"He has, as will appear by his certified report, exceeded the distance nearly four hundred miles, and gained in weight 2½ lbs. He has visited nearly all the towns in the New England States, and will return home on his abstemious diet, travelling on foot. On his return he will proceed south to Philadelphia, at which place, to comply with the wishes of some professional gentlemen, he will undertake to walk forty miles a day for six days on a prescribed amount of food. After this, it is said he will prepare for publication his notes on diet, and publish them to be distributed gratis in the places he has visited. His object, as he states, has been not to exhibit himself as possessing more physical power than others—but he says, he believes that any man can perform the same. The time and distance was selected to prove this. First—the distance per day is answerable to ten hours labour, and this time (the heat of summer) to show the effect of the diet in predisposing the body to stand the effect of heat.

The State of Maine has gone high and dry for Jackson, as was expected. Robert P. Dunlap, the Jackson candidate for Governor, is elected; and in the Portland district Mr. F. O. J. Smith, the Jackson candidate for Congress, has beaten the National Republican candidate by a considerable majority.

It is announced, we perceive, that the first number of Mr. Noah's paper, the *Evening Star*, will be issued on Wednesday next, the 25th inst. The Major is likely to have his hands full, for we observe that several of the collar-presses have attacked him in advance. Their opposition is a favorable augury for the new paper..

National Intelligencer.

There is at present, in this City, a Rattlesnake and a Mouse, tenants of the same cage, who live together on the most friendly and familiar footing. The Mouse frequently mounts on the back of the Snake where he will remain for a considerable length of time, amusing the spectators by his antics, without seeming to disturb in the slightest degree, the equanimity of his Snakeship.

Raleigh Register.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
300 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

And thou shalt bestow thy money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, or for sheep, or for wine, or for strong drink.—Deut. 14th ch. 26th v.

MR. HALE: When men, professing to feel a deep interest for the advancement of religion, form themselves into combinations for the avowed purpose of endeavoring to prevent the free exercise of its rights, clearly established by Divine authority, we feel ourselves excusable in canvassing their motives.

We believe that it will be admitted by all, that a man may be a Christian in practice, while at the same time, he is unfit for Heaven; therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that genuine religion never attempts to make a man a Christian in practice before he is one at heart; never attempts to purify streams, while the fountain from whence they flow is foul:—its business is with the hearts of men and not with their actions; and that religion we regard as false, that seeks to suppress intemperance, or any other vice, in any way except by its divine influence operating on the hearts and consciences of men. We believe the Christian religion is fully adequate to the suppression of intemperance and all other vices;—but the Temperance Society, which is composed principally, of the members of one Christian sect, are unwilling to confide in its moral force, for they propose to advance morality, but not through the agency of that religion, whose salutary influence they teach is so powerfully felt in promoting virtue and morality, but through the agency of Temperance Societies. Now, as regards the ultimate effect of this Society on our civil and religious liberties, we know there are many who laugh at the idea of its ever being able to affect them; but if they will trace the march of fanaticism through every nation and age of the world, and observe the success that has so often attended its wild projects, they will be apt to regard its efforts with a little more seriousness. It is true, that many of the members of this Society, are men of probity, intelligence and patriotism, and will resist to the extent of their numbers, any infractions of our rights, but this number bears but a small proportion to the fanatics and enthusiasts that are in the Society, that can neither think nor reason, and are liable to be misled by artful and calculating hypocrites who are seeking their own aggrandizement.

The members of this Society deny having any intention of interfering with our political affairs—nor will they admit that they want any legislative aid in favor of their cause; yet we see them violently opposed to the known laws of the land, in relation to the sale and manufacture of spirits.—They are also endeavoring to influence public opinion in favor of their cause; and what is the difference between public opinion and the laws of the land? We believe there is very little; for public action is always sure to follow public opinion, and if it does not, it is well known that laws which are not sustained by public opinion, confer no rights on individuals. The truth of this may be seen where our Courts have refused, in some instances, to grant licence to retail spirits, where it appeared that the applicant was entitled to licence by law. Thus we see, that we may have rights guaranteed to us by the laws of our country; yet when these rights cease to be sustained by public opinion, they are of no value to us, they are trodden under foot with impunity; and if the Temperance Society continues its rapid strides, there is not a shadow of doubt but many of our laws that secure to us rights of the first importance, will shortly be either swept away, or rendered a dead letter on our statute books. It is idle and absurd for the Society to say that they are not endeavoring to obtain legislative aid, while seeking to enlist public sentiment—for they know, and every body else knows, that legislative bodies are subservient to public sentiment.

We will now state to Mr. Absolom Davis, of Robeson County, that we have done him the honor of reading his Address, delivered at the last annual meeting of St. Paul's Temperance Society;—it reminds us of the puny efforts of a glow-worm, attempting to attract notice at noon-day, by emitting his faint glimmerings. He was pleased to make mention of us in that Address, which we regard as throwing down the glove for us, but we cannot take it up; we must decline a controversy with him on the ground, that we are unwilling to be instrumental in obtruding him on public notice. We regard him as having tarnished himself by the indecent language which he has used, and we have always believed it the duty of every writer who takes up his pen to write for the good of his country, to permit such men to creep through the world unobserved and disregarded, as the huntsman always does a certain little undignified animal of the woods, that often attacks him when in pursuit of better game. We have no acquaintance with Mr. Davis, nor did we as much as ever hear of him before we saw his Address, although it now appears that we reside but fifteen miles apart; but we are now informed by those who are on intimate terms with him, that in delivering the Address alluded to, that he only performed the part of a puppet, while the wire was drawn by some body behind the curtain. C.

Sea-serpent problem—solved.—It now appears that the sea-serpent is neither more nor less than a Horse Mackerel! This fish can swim with his head a few feet out of water, which requires great force of the lower extremity, and every stroke of his tail causes a swell in the water behind, and a succession of these swells forms what has been so often taken for the bunches on the back of the sea-serpent. The secret was discovered by a Doctor of Medicine, while sailing in the harbor of Boston. This is a most cruel discovery in the present dearth of news—a sea-serpent is better than nothing.

Wilmington Press.

There was a great fire in Dublin on the night of the 9th of August. The great bonded sugar and spirit Stores, belonging to the Custom House, were consumed, having 3000 hogsheads of sugar and about 1000 puncheons of spirits, together with wine, oil, and tallow, to a considerable amount. All the sugar and tallow, were consumed—the principal part of the spirits saved. The damage is estimated at about 2,000,000.

Odometer or Road Measurer.—There is now daily running between Baltimore and the City of Washington a stage coach furnished with an odometer or Road Measurer, which attracts much attention. It is said to be very simple in its construction and accurate in determining the distance over which the carriage has travelled. This is shown to the passengers by means of an index affixed to the front of the coach inside, the figures of the index increasing with the increased distances. Mr. W. A. Turner of North Carolina is the inventer and patentee of this ingenious contrivance; he assumes that the cost of affixing them to all kinds of wheel carriages will be but a trifling sum.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1833.

ELECTION RETURN.

Tyrrell.—Ephraim Mann, S.; Charles McCleese and George H. Alexander, C. Robert Wynn, C. S. C. Joseph Halsey, C. C. C.

The Deposites.—The reader will find much of this paper occupied with this important subject. We have seen nothing to change our opinion, that the measure has been adopted by the President, in defiance of all law, and in disregard of the interests of the government and of the people. We have no idea that the people will stand by and see such an arbitrary assumption of power not delegated to him; and, if he is not to be Dictator at once, we shall expect to see a powerful influence in favor of the Bank produced by this attempt to destroy it.

The Globe has published a statement of the Government Directors, showing, what every body knew before, that the Bank has paid sundry Printers and Editors for printing extra newspapers, pamphlets, &c., defending itself from the slanders of "the Governments" and its Editors. The officers of the Bank would have been grossly deficient in the performance of their duty, if they had failed in availing themselves of this only mode of protecting the interests of the Stockholders.

After the receipt of the Liverpool accounts to the 25th August, Cotton rose in this market yesterday about 1 cent per lb. Sales are now freely made at 14 85.

Gen. Jackson's reasons for removing the deposites were received in New York on the morning of the 24th, after which United States Bank Stock rose 1¾ per cent. On the previous day, the Stock had fallen about two per cent. At the latest date, Wednesday last, considerable sales were made at from 108 to 109.

From the Globe of September 24.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

R. B. Taney, Esq. was yesterday appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. On accepting this appointment, Mr. Taney resigned the office of Attorney General.

No mention is made of Mr. Duane. It is to be presumed, from this silence, that he refused to issue the order for the removal of the Deposites, and that he was therefore removed. If he had resigned, it would no doubt have been stated.

The New York Courier and Enquirer thinks there is no doubt that Congress will, immediately on its assembling, order the deposites to be replaced in the U. S. Bank.

Peregrine Roberts has issued Proposals for publishing a Paper in the town of Lincolnton, N. C. to be called the Lincoln Herald, and to be issued on the 1st of January next, if a sufficient number of Subscribers shall have been obtained, of which we can hardly doubt, considering the wealth of that section of the State.

Foreign.—Liverpool papers to the 25th August have been received at New York. The political news is not important, except that it appears that the Portuguese war was not at an end. A strong effort was about to be made to retake Lisbon, by the Miguelite forces.

The bill for the emancipation of the Slaves in the West Indies had passed both Houses of the British Parliament, and only wanted the King's assent to become a law.

The Commercial news is important. During the week previous to the 25th August, the sales of Cotton had been 44,900 Bags at an advance of ⅜ of a penny, on American and ¼ on other descriptions. The arrivals from the United States were seven vessels, 2 from Brazils, and one from Bombay.

Coffee was also higher.

The Cotton Crop.—Loud complaints are made in the South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama papers, of the effects of the drought upon the crop. The general estimate is, that it will be cut short from one-third to one-half. We had begun to think that this year was to be an exception: that they did not mean to "cry Wolf" again.

Cotton.—It is estimated that the receipts in our city will average 1000 bales per day. Prices have declined a little—Sales 13½ to 15 cents.—*Augusta Gaz. September* 26.

Navigation of the Susquehanna.—We learn from the Harrisburg Intelligencer, that a steamboat is running on that river, 100 miles above Harrisburg from the Lycoming mines to the Muncy dam, a distance of 40 miles. The boat cost $9000. It draws 18 inches water, and is 95 feet in length. A similar vessel is now to be built to ply between Owego and the Lackawana!!

Only three or four newspapers were received by yesterday's Northern Mail; and from information with which we have been furnished, we learn that *eight* Mail Bags left Petersburg for Fayetteville, and that only *two* were received at that place, while the Mail Stage actually contained TEN PASSENGERS!!! *Six* of the Mail Bags having been *left on the road, to make room, no doubt, for the passengers!!!* If this was the first instance of *gross neglect*, on the part of contractors, we might pass it by unnoticed, but they have been so common, that we feel ourselves warranted in calling upon those whose duty it is, to enforce the law, to apply it in this particular case, unless *good and sufficient* reasons can be given to the contrary. If such a distinct charge as this is not inquired into, and if found correct, left to go unredressed, the public may well lose their confidence in the administration of this department of the Government. There was a time when editors of papers were more frequently called upon to compliment contractors than to censure them. Would that these Halcyon days would again return.

Charleston Courier, Sept. 25.

Bishop England, of the Catholic Church, was among the passengers in the ship Poland from Havre, arrived at New York on Sunday last.

Supreme Court.—We learn with infinite satisfaction, that Mr. Gaston, yielding to the pressing solicitations of his friends, has consented that his name shall be presented to the next Legislature, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief-Justice Henderson.—*Raleigh Register.*

Veto.—It is a remarkable fact, that although an absolute negative is vested in the King of England as a branch of legislative power, it has not been exercised since the year 1692—a period of one hundred and forty years. Judge Story in his "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," says "this fact can only be accounted for upon one of two suppositions, either that the influence of the crown has prevented the passage of objectionable measures, or that the exercise of the prerogative has become so odious, that it has not been safe to exercise it, except upon the most pressing emergencies."—*National Intelligencer.*

Dinner to Mr. Rives.—A public Dinner was given at Lewisburg, Va. on the 6th inst. to *William C. Rives*, Esq. one of the U. S. Senators from that State. We perceive that Judge Cameron from this State, who happened in the neighbourhood, was present as an invited guest, and we feel gratified that North Carolina was represented by so distinguished a citizen. During the entertainment, a complimentary sentiment having been given in honor of his State, Judge Cameron rose and responded to it. The *Alleghanian* printed at Lewisburg, says, that in the course of his "pertinent and eloquent remarks, he made a happy allusion to an epithet applied to his State, by a member of the South Carolina Legislature, calling her the Rip Van Winkle of the South. The Judge spoke in too low a tone for us to hear all that he said; however, his speech gave general satisfaction, and was frequently interrupted by the loud plaudits of the company. We regret not being able to furnish a copy of it. He concluded by giving the following toast:

By Judge Cameron.—Long may Virginia and North Carolina act together as strong supporters of the Union."

Another Forgery.—A draft signed by the Cashier of the National Bank of New York, altered from either sixty or six hundred to six thousand dollars, was presented at the Western Bank of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, and paid. The deception was detected the next day. The draft was in favour of *Thomas Townsend*, the letters of which comprise all the letters formed by the alteration. A portion of the original writing was removed by chemical process, and the new letters formed were made in ink of a paler cast, as the alteration is plainly perceptible on the draft. A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered by the Western Bank, for the detection of the rogue.

Health of New Orleans.—There appears to be no diminution in the violence of the Yellow Fever at New Orleans, and to add to the misery which already exists, the *Bulletin* of the 13th inst. says—'There is no doubt that *many* cases of *genuine* and fatal Cholera have occurred here within the last five days. We could give several names and particulars. Our hope is that two plagues cannot long continue to co-exist."

New Orleans.—Papers to the 5th instant state that the fever was raging in New Orleans with unabated violence. Among its latest victims was the Right Rev. Leon de Neckere, Roman Catholic Bishop of that State, who died on the morning of the 4th inst. He was a man, says the New Orleans Bee, of extended theoretical and practical knowledge, christian philosophy, and an ornament to the religion he taught. In a word,

"None knew him but to love him—
"None named him but to praise."

The whole number of deaths during the month of August, are stated in the Bulletin at 425. During the last days of August, and the first four or five days of September, the interments have been nearly or quite thirty every day.

Embezzlement.—An advertisement has been issued by the Cashier of the Bank of Salina, offering $1000 reward for the apprehension of Porter W. Hyde one of the clerks thereof, who absconded from the village of Salina on Thursday last with about $8000 in bills of the Bank, among which were *ninety-nine* bills of the denomination of $50 each, and a like number, of $20 each, besides others of smaller amounts. They are all dated 1st January, 1833, and signed by Nathan Munro, as President and A. Kellogg, Cashier.

A man by the name of Roseberry was convicted of stealing a sheep at the Fall Term, (last week) of Surry Superior Court. He was sentenced to receive 25 lashes, which was duly administered on Saturday evening, and which he bore *not very philosophically.* We understand that his greatest complaint was that he had to take all the whipping while the States' witness Killian got *half of the mutton.*

Salisbury Watchman.

Dr. Aylett Hayes, of Virginia, has bequeathed freedom to about one hundred slaves, and twenty dollars for each, to assist the Colonization Society in conveying them to Liberia.

Pickled Pork.—In Liberty Town, Illinois, Sewall N. Pickle, Esq. aged 18, to Mrs. Clara Maria Pork, aged 70.

We regret to learn that the Cholera has re-appeared in Hagerstown, Maryland. The Free Press of that town, of the 11th inst. states, that six persons in the jail had died of it, on which the Sheriff released all the others in the prison.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. MILES, a native of Dundee, in Scotland. He had recently arrived in this country, on his way to join a brother-in-law who resides in Lincoln county, in this State. At Wilmington, he imprudently took passage in one of the pole boats which was detained on the river, by the low water, and during the consequent exposure, he contracted a violent fever, of which he died a few hours after he arrived here. He has left an interesting family consisting of a wife and two young children.

Also, in the Jail of this County, on Saturday last, Mr. JOHN B. MILLS, who was under sentence of imprisonment for ten years, as accessary to the robbing of the U. S. Mail.

In Mecklenburg county, on the morning of the 20th inst. at the residence of his mother, Maj. THOMAS B. SMARTT.

At Long Creek, near Wilmington, on the 18th instant, Doctor JUNIUS C. DUNBIBIN, aged 23 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 26th inst., Waddill's boat Lady of the Lake, with full load of Merchandize, for W. S. Latta, J. C. Latta, J. Waddill, Jr. and James Mahony, of this town, and J. C. McLeran, M. Brown and others, of the interior.

DEPARTED, same day, with 95 bales Cotton.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to September 25,

Brigs Albion from Nevis, Leavitts from Philadelphia. Schooners Ward from Boston, Robert Edens from Philadelphia.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 56 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 10½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 14½ steady. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1 45 a 1 50. Flour, 5 25 a 5 75. Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 36 a 40. Nails, cut, 6½ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 12 a 14; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 85 a 90. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 3¾. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 cts. per yd. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store on Market Square, next door to P. Dailey and L. Brown, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

October 1st, 1833. 52 *tf*

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at the Market House, on Saturday October 5th, at 12 o'clock, (M.) that large

Two Story HOUSE

On Cool Spring Street, (known as the Chapman House) with 1 acre of Land, Kitchen, Stable and Well of Water, in the yard. Persons wishing to purchase can see the property by applying to Mr. P. Dailey.

TERMS.—One third cash, one third six months, one-third 12 months, with Deed of Trust on the premises.

THO. SANDFORD & CO. *Auct'rs.*

Sept. 27, 1833. 52 1w.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife *SARAH*, has left my bed and board, without any just cause; This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

HUGH McDOUGALD.

Cumberland County, N. C. 52-3wpd.

Notice.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the 24th of October next, at the late residence of Mrs. Mary Mac Gill, that well known and valuable PLANTATION and tract of LAND, lying on the Stage Road leading from Fayetteville to Camden, one mile East of Laurel Hill, containing

One Thousand Acres.

The situation is healthy, the soil fertile and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c. There are about one hundred acres under fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, suitable Out Houses, a good Orchard, &c. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to view the premises prior to the day of sale;—further description is deemed unnecessary. The terms will be liberal and made known on the day of sale.

Richmond County, N. C., Sept. 23, 1833. 1t.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, N. C. on the 24th inst., a negro girl calling herself **KATY**, who says that she belongs to Charles Fisher of Salisbury. She is about 22 years of age, about 5 feet high, has one of her lower front teeth out. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1833. 52tf.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Moore County, on the 15th instant, a negro man who says he belongs to Absolem Wilson of Wake county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

A. McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Moore County, Sept. 22, 1833. 52 2w.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Building on Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,

Hatters' Materials,

Perfumery, &c.

August 27th, 1833. 2-tf

TO SUBSCRIBER

WILL attend to any consignments in the way of Produce which may be entrusted to his care, or will attend to the purchase of Goods by order, charging for his services, the usual commission.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

September 17, 1833. 50-6w

Administrators'

GREAT SALE!

From $20,000 to $30,000

WORTH OF

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.

TO be sold at Auction, on Monday the 14th October next, the entire Stock in trade of *Hazlett Kyle*, deceased; being a more Important Sale than any that has ever taken place in this City.

The Goods were all selected by a competent judge, and are well adapted to the Trade of this State. Merchants, as well as others, will find it to their interest and advantage, to attend.

The greater part of the Stock is a late purchase, embracing many desirable Articles—all in prime order. Among which will be found—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
Silks, Satins, Florence, and Lustring do.
Rose, Point, and London Blankets
Flannels, Calicoes, Linens and Lawns
Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Diapers
Oznaburgs and Ticklenburgs
Hosiery of all kinds
Gloves of every description
Parasols, Umbrellas and Fans
Suspenders and Stocks, of all kinds
Sewing Silk, Cotton and Thread, of every description
Merino Shawls, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, in great variety
Bombazines, Bombazettes, Circassians & Merinos
Men's and Women's Cloaks
Ribbons, in great variety
Thread, Bobbinett and Edging of various kinds
Beaverteen Bandup and Canton Cord
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs
A heavy lot of Domestic Goods
Do do of Cotton Yarn, all numbers
Bandanna, Flag and other Handkerchiefs
Furniture, Garment and Cambric Dimity
A splendid lot of plain and carved Shell Combs
A large lot of Brazilian and Ivory do.
Lastings, Crape Camblets, Angola and Rouen Cassimeres
Grandurell, Nankeen, Silk and Cotton Velvets
Carpet Binding
Veils of all kinds
Black and white Cravats
Buckram, Padding and Brown Holland
Bed Ticking, Apron and Furniture Checks, &c.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every kind
Servants do. do.
Ladies' Leather, Morocco, Prunella Boots and Shoes do.
Misses' Boots and Shoes, of each kind a large supply
Boys' Boots and Shoes, of Leather do. do.
Men's and Youth's Fur and Wool Hats—a fine supply
Seal, Velvet, Leather and Cloth Caps, for Boys and Men
Ladies' Bonnets, well assorted, and a large supply
Misses' Bonnets do. do.
Ladies' Fancy Baskets, a large quantity
Large assortment of fine Printed Muslins
Do. do. fine Plain do.
Do. do. fine Figur'd do.

Hardware.

Knives and Forks, a large assortment
Pocket and Pen Knives
Plane Irons and Carpenter's Tools, of various descriptions
Cut and Wrought Nails and Screws
Knob, Stock, Port, Closet and Pad Locks, of all kinds
Curtain Pins, of every description
Fancy Glass Knobs, for Drawers, &c.
Frying Pans, Tea Kettles and Brass Kettles
Wafer, Waffle and Sad Irons
Saws, Files and Gig Mounting
Snuffers, Spurs, Stirrups and Bridle Bits
Buttons, of all kinds
Razors, a fine assortment
Scissors and Spoons
Collins' superior Axes, &c. &c. &c.

Queensware.

A superior assortment of China
Do. do. Glass Ware
Plates of all kinds
Dishes, Bowls and Tureens
Pitchers, Mugs, Cups and Saucers
A large supply of Basons and Ewers
Sugars and Creams do.
A very large lot of Stone Jars and Jugs.

Groceries.

Porto Rico, Orleans and St. Croix Sugars
A large lot of Loaf Sugars, well assorted
Several Chests of Tea, very superior quality
A large lot of prime Green Coffee
Madeira and Lisbon Wine
French and Apple Brandy and Holland Gin
Jamaica and N. E. Rum
Monongahela and Common Whiskey
Pepper, Ginger, Spice and Cloves
Mace, Cinnamon and Nutmegs
Copperas, Indigo, Gunpowder and Lead
Writing Paper, all kinds
Wool and Cotton Cards, a very large supply
Shoe, Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Horse and Furniture Brushes, &c. &c. &c.
Fancy Soaps and Perfumery of many kinds
Red and White Lead
A superior assortment of Fancy and Toilet Glasses
A large lot of Metal Castings, various kinds
Do. do. Plantation Iron
Do. do. Cotton Bagging
Do. do. Chewing Tobacco
Do. do. Bale Rope
Do. do. Snuff.

AFTER WHICH, WILL BE SOLD, THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Bureau, Bedsteads, Work Table, Sofa, Beds, Matrasses, China, Earthen Ware, Knives and Forks, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, Trays, Waiters, Silver Plate, Candlesticks and Snuffers.

ALSO, the KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Also, a first rate HORSE,—a Northern built GIG and HARNESS, complete—two milch Cows, Saddles, &c. &c.

Also, the Store and Counting Room Furniture, Beds and Bedding, &c. &c.

TERMS.—All sums under Ten Dollars, *Cash*. All over Ten, and not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, *Nine Months*. All sums exceeding One Hundred Dollars, *Twelve Months*.

Bond with approved security will be required.

The Sale will commence each day at the hour of 10 o'clock, and will continue from day to day, until all is disposed of.

LUCY ANN KYLE, *Adm'x.*
GEORGE SIMPSON, *Ad'mr.*

Raleigh, 24th August, 1833. [49-5w.]

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, genuine,
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)

ALSO,

Almonds, Raisins, Filberts and English Walnuts.

R. MAYNARD & CO.

October 2. 800-tf.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in part their Spring supplies of

Staple and Fancy Dry GOODS,
Ready Made CLOTHING,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS and SHOES,
HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY

of all descriptions, &c. &c., the whole of which are expected in a few days, and which will comprise a more general assortment than ever before offered at *wholesale* in this market.

With a view of making the Stock worthy the attention of Dealers generally, the assortment has been made this Spring, much more general, and having been selected with care and on the best terms, they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer inducements making it worthy the interest of their friends and the public generally, to which they invite their attention.

HALL & JOHNSON.

In Store,

110 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
300 kegs Nails,
Bar, hoop and sheet Iron,
Iron, brass and steel Wire,
Dye Stuffs and Paints,

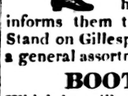
Together with a very general assortment of every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 21, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Cheap Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber is prepared to manufacture Boots at from $4 50 to $6 50 per pair, and Shoes at prices as low as they can be sold in this place. PELEG PEARCE.

September 10, 1833.

WINE.

10 Quarter Casks sweet MALAGA,
10 " " SHERRY, } WINE,

For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 28. 34tf.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by

HENRY HORN.

May 28. 3f

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

Mill Saws.

THE Subscriber has just received a few dozen Rowland's MILL SAWS of extra thickness, manufactured expressly for this market.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

April 16, 1833. 28tf.

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.

December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

FOR SALE,

A Very neat Newark built **SULKEY,** upon Elliptic springs.

C. P. MALLETT.

May 6, 1833.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,
Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 4th of August, a Negro Boy named PETER. He is about 17 or 18 years of age, rather an old appearance for a boy of that age; his weight is about 120; his height five feet one or two inches; small feet and ancles; large shoulders, and a tottering walk; he has a scar on one of his hands, but it is not recollected which; he is quite black. The last account I had of him, he had on a cotton shirt and bombazette pantaloons. He will be found quite artful in telling tales in his own favor to make his escape. I suppose Peter will try to get back to the County of either Greene or Craven, as he was brought from one of them or from one of the adjoining Counties by a Speculator, about four years ago. He was seen on Monday, the 19th of August, about eight miles east of Rockingham, on the stage road leading from Rockingham to Graham's bridge.

Any person taking up said Boy, can let me know it, by dropping me a few lines to Tindalsville, Anson County, North Carolina.

ELIJAH RATLIFF.

September 12. 50tf.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP*, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, on the North corner of the Market Square, a very extensive assortment of Seasonable GOODS, selected in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations—His stock is now unusually complete, embracing a great variety of

Seasonable, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.,

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and retail Purchasers generally, are invited to examine his assortment, which comprizes in part,

The following, viz:

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony CLOTHS,
Extra super blue and black London ditto
Do ditto green, claret, brown and olive, do.
Do ditto dark Oxford and light mixt, do.
Superfine black, drab and buff Cassimere,
Do black, brown and green crape Camlet, a beautiful article for gentlemen s wear,
Princetta & Brochella, black, blue, green & brown,
Fine black and light mixt Erminett and merino Cassimere,
Black Lasting and Goat's hair blue Camlet, a superior article,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue and yellow Nankeens,
White Satteen, imperial and Cantoon Cord, Beaverteens and Moleskin, plain and striped,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings, some very superior—French Linen,
A large assortment of Valencia, Marseilles, silk Velvet, light and dark, plain and figured Vestings, some very handsome,
Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces, & Long Lawn, unusually cheap,
English, Scotch and French Ginghams, newest style, a great variety, & some really beautiful,
An extensive selection of English and American Calicoes and Prints, some choice styles, very cheap,
Some beautiful 4-4 French Muslins, a splendid new article for Ladies' Dresses,
Super 6-4 French Bombazine and India Pongees
Black, brown, green, crimson and scarlet Bombazetts,
Green, scarlet and crimson Moreens, very cheap,
A great variety of silks including the most fashionable colors,
Favaroni's and Matteoni's best Italian Lutstring,
Peu-de-Soi, a new and rich article—black, white and colored Satins,
Extra rich heavy India black Satin, Levantine, Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Green and brown Sarsnet for Calashes, and bordered do. for umbrella covering,
Green, white, pink, blue and straw colored Florences, extremely low,
Striped and watered Satins and Gros-de-Naps, very rich, for Ladies' Bonnets,
A great variety of Ladies' silk Shawls & Hdkffs.
Some beautiful Hernani, do ditto,
Linen Cambric do. plain and bordered—fine Linen Cambric and Bishop Lawns,
Plain and figured Book, Swiss, Jaconet & Mull Muslins, checked and ⋈ barred,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric, fine and common—Furniture Dimity and Table Napkins,
Gentlemen's heavy Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, cheap,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hosiery,
Do. do. Gloves, & Gentlemen's thread do & Socks,
A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Morocco, Seal and Leather Shoes,
Ditto Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees, cheap,
Gentlemen's fine beaver Hats, fashionable shape,
Youths' ditto, and Caps,
Ladies' Parasols and sun Umbrellas, some very beautiful, with ivory carved handles,
Gentlemen's silk and cotton do. of superior finish,
Do. fashionable Stocks, white and black Satin and Bombazine, a great variety & cheap,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, belt do. and Taffetas, a variety,
Lace Veils, super blond gauze do., and green Barege,
3-4, 4 4, 5-4, & 6-4 brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap,
Fine Irish Sheetings, Russia Diaper and Sheetings,
A large assortment of Brazilian tuck & side Combs,
Some beautiful shell do., plain do and carved,
Perfumery, Essences, Macassar Oil, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Powder Puffs, Vestimental Soap, indellible Ink, German Cologne, &c. &c
An extensive assortment of Hardware and fine Cutlery,
A variety of fine pen and pocket Knives, Ladies' best steel Scissors,
A large assortment of Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China,
Saddlery, &c., Gig, Riding and Sportsmen's Whips, some very elegant,

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to be enumerated; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, N. C. April 16, 1833. 28tf.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

IN addition to his former Stock, is now receiving and offers for sale at his Store, North corner of Market Square, the following, viz:

75 bags prime green COFFEE,
35 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
Imperial Gunpowder, Souchong and Young Hyson Tea, in half and quarter chests and cannisters, suitable for families,
30 barrels double refined loaf and lump Sugar,
5 do. Louisiana refined ditto,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Muscat and Malaga } WINES,
Superior old Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette brand) in pipes and quarter casks, *pure*,
Holland Gin, (Swan brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor,
15 hhds. N. E. Rum,
40 boxes fresh Raisins, bunch and bloom, some in half and quarter boxes,
Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, race Ginger, Cinnamon, Pimento, sweet Oil, superior fresh Mustard in cannisters, pearl Barley, &c.
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
Stoughton's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup,
Sweet Chocolate and fine Salt in boxes,
Demijohns assorted sizes, wine and porter Bottles,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted sizes from 3d to 40d.
Dupont's Powder, bar Lead and Shot,
75 boxes mould candles, Spermaceti do.
50 sides sole Leather, some small sizes,
10,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders's best chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
3 ceroons Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown and White,
Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine, Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 16, 1833. 28tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, *Person street*, one door west of R. Maynard & Co., a very extensive assortment of GOODS, selected in New York with the greatest care, from the latest importations. His Stock is unusally complete, embracing a variety of FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, FINE CUTLERY, &c.

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine his Stock, which, comprises in part, the following

Articles:

Super blue, black, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Ditto blue, black, brown and steel mixt Sattinetts,
Bombazine, Princettas, and crape Camlet,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue & yellow Nankeens,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Padding and Buckram,
Superior light Prints; dark fancy ditto, a great variety,
Superior light fancy stripe and check Ginghams,
Ditto dark do do do ditto,
Super cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins,
Ditto printed and foundation ditto,
Check, striped and cross barred ditto,
6-4 bobinet Lace Edging, inserting, &c.
Linen Cambric and linen cambric Handkerchiefs,
Scotch and bishop Lawn,
Super Irish Linen, whole and demi pieces,
Velvet and silk Vestings, some very superior,
Valencia and Marseilles, do do.
Rich figured Gros-de-Naps,
Do do Gros-de-Berlins,
Superior Florence and Marceline,
New and elegant crape dress Handkerchiefs,
Do do Gauge,
Do do Silk,
Do do crape Shawls,
White and green blond gauze Veils, very supe'r,
A good assortment of cap and bonnet Ribbon,
Ditto do belt do do
Super rich taffeta Ribbons,
3-4, 4-4, and 6 4 unbleached Shirting & Sheeting,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6 4 bleached do do
4-4 and 6 4 Bed Ticks and Diaper,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids, a variety,
Gentlemen's horse and buck skin Gloves,
Ladies' do do do and Mitts,
Hosiery of every description,
Gentlemen's Pongee and silk Handkerchiefs,
Do muslin and Italian Cravats,
Do Collars, Stocks, &c.
Superior white, red and green Flannels,
Black cambric Cotton Balls, sewing Silk, &c.
Gentlemen's fine fashionable black beaver Hats,
Do common do do do
Boys' fine and common do do
Gentlemen's fine and common drab do
Ditto Lafayette and Grecian Caps,
Boys' seal skin and leather do
Leghorn and straw Bonnets,
Dunstable (new style) do
Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes,
Boys' do do do do
Ladies' seal skin and leather walking Shoes,
Ditto Prunella and Morrocco Slippers,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Rodger's fine pen and pocket Knives,
Case Knives and Trace Chains,
Frying Pans and Waffle Irons,
Gun, chest and trunk Locks,
Sawmill and handsaw Files,
Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
30 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d.
Moccoboy and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement of this kind.

D. MURCHISON.

☞N. B. I shall be receiving by almost every arrival, additional supplies. D. M.

Fayetteville, August 21, 1833. 47tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

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25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Waverly Anecdotes, Bondman, being No. 5th, Gelray of Romance, Godolphin, a Novel, The Life and Adventures of Dr. Duckworth, with a history of a Steam Doctor, by the author of "the Yankee among the Nullifiers," Miserimus, Polynesian Researches, Life of W. Cowper, Esq., by Taylor, Observations on the United States and Canada, Example, or Family Scenes, New Children's Friend, Letters to an anxious Inquirer, Life of Adam Clark, 2d vol., Mother's 1st Thoughts, Foster's Address to the Young; The Abbot, by Sir Walter Scott, Sunday Evenings, or an easy Introduction to the Reading of the Bible, Perils of the Sea, Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander, Watson, &c., Jay's Prayers, Rise and Progress, by Dodridge, Life of Mrs. Judson, Smily's Geography, Jones's Chemistry, American Preceptor, Saint's Pocket Book, vols. 1, 2 and 3 Union Questions, Dover Selection, Village Hymns, &c. &c., for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 27, 1833.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico,
40 do Cuba, } COFFEE.
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico,
45 do Cuba, } MOLASSES.
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of variqus patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,
Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Just received from New York.

And for sale at E. J. Hale's Book Store,

(THE ONLY AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE,)

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase

5000 lbs. new Feathers,

—ALSO—

5000 lbs. Wool, for which liberal prices will be given.

WILL. O. JEEFREYS.

July 23, 1833. tf.

THE HIGH BLOODED HORSE

PETER PINDER,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence on the 20th inst., and end on the first of November, one mile from Fayetteville, at 10, 15, and 20 dollars. Risks as customary.

PETER is a blood bay horse, 15¼ hands high, well formed,—his Pedigree as follows. He was sired by Sir William, he by old Archie, his dam was Witch, who was sired by Virginius, he by Dimomede. Witch's dam was Morgiana, who was by the imported Spread Eagle, her dam by Melger, her g. dam, Yorick, g. g. dam by Little Davy, g. g. g. dam by Monton's Traveller, g. g. g. g. dam by the same Traveller, her g. g. g. g. g. dam was the imported mare Muslin Face. Melger was sired by old Medley, his dam by Wildair, g. dam by Vampire out of Kitty Fisher; Witch is also half sister to the celebrated mare Transport, the dam of Bertrand, Julia and Juliet. Letters and certificates of the Pedigree in my possession. Applications to Mr. J. Waddill, Jr., Fayetteville.

M. R. MOORE.

August 4, 1833. §44-tf.§

PENSIONER'S BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

JACKSON [illegible]
Liberty Point
FAYETTEVILLE.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere public for the very liberal encouragement heretofore received, and hopes by strict ity, to merit a greater portion of public takes pleasure in stating, that he has splendid Hotel on the spot where he His table, as usual, shall be supplied ries of the market, and his Bar furnished quors and Wines, not inferior to any in the place. His Stables are also new, with the best provender, and attended skillful Ostlers. His charges will be

WADE.

November 27, 1832.

Factorage and Com
BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large Warehouses in a convenient so situated as to be almost entirely by fire, would attend to any business the above line on the usual terms, a son of the advantages he may possess curity against that destructive elem exertions to give general satisfac where business is entrusted to him, of public patronage.

N. B. Country Merchants and Goods and Packages to my care Northern Cities, or any part of the meet with prompt attention in having ed to any part of the State or the adj

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833.

NEW STOR

THE Subscriber respectfully inform that he has taken the Store lat Mr. Hooper, on the south side of few doors east of Market Square, receiving and intends keeping constan good supply of the following articles

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orle
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeders
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOOD
CROCKERY, HATS AND
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS

Without further enumeration, he ses an assortment particularly adapted trade, all of which he is disposed to sell for cash or country produce, for which times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JE

N. B.—Any Commission Busines with prompt attention.

October 9. 1tf

Sugar and Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED AND

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS,
Porto-Rico ditto,
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE.

JOHN

April 17.

Negroes Wanted

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase likely Young Negroes, for which Cash prices will be paid.

NEILL JOH

Fayetteville, Aug. 6—44tf

State of North Carol

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses
AUGUST TERM,

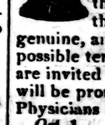
Caroline Anders and others by their Guardian, Ann Anders, *vs.* Samuel Anders. } *Petition* for division of Real Estate

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the that the Defendant, Samuel Anders, inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ord publication be made in the *Fayetteville* six weeks, that unless the Defendant a before the first day of next Term, and swer or demur, the Petition will be ta fesso and heard exparte. From the M

[48-6w.] *Test*, P. KEL

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dea
Medicines.

R. MAYNARD &
WHOLESALE DRUGGI
Person-Street, opposite Willkin



ARE now receiving a large Assortment of DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, MATERIALS, &c. Their S the largest that has ever been this Market, and which they g genuine, and are determined to sell a possible terms. Physicians and Count are invited to call and examine their st will be promptly attended to. Prescr Physicians put up at the shortest notice

Oct. 1.

Factorage and Commi
BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenc siness, solicits a share of patron of Produce received and sold or forw directed. Goods and Merchandize re warded, together with all other busine ing to a general Commission Agency

DANIEL

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21st 1832

Factorage and Commi
BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present* Office at his Dwelling House, on the Dick and Russell streets, and provided Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepare on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and s warded, as may be directed. Goods an dize received and forwarded, together w business pertaining to a general commis

He will also attend to the offering for renewal and payment of notes at the differ in this place, *to which branch of his business particular attention*, and flatters himself general knowledge of the business of the will be able to give satisfaction to his

JOSEPH

Blanks for sale at this Office